

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

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For six months, \$1.50
For three months, \$1.00

OFFICE:
Corner of Bryant and School Streets.
(Court House Block).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge, Wm. A. Vinton.
County Clerk, John D. Murphy.
Recorder, Joseph A. Hays.
Treasurer, John J. Welch.
Assessor, George J. Adams.
County Administrator, A. P. Berry.
Superintendent of Schools, William C. Allen.
Superintendent of the Prison, Andrew A. Smith.
Superintendent of the Jail, W. P. May.
Superintendent of the Poor, Henry A. Pitts.
Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April and July, and the Fourth Monday of September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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IRELAND OF OTHER TIMES.

The Fairy Days of Dooling, Hard Drinking, Fun and Merriment.

Never was such a time of feasting and jollification as the fairy days of the Irish parliament, says All the Year Round. The county elections were a continued scene of fighting, fun and revelry. It is one continuous Donnybrook fair, and the county elections, with a good deal of his book and money drinking in his pocket, steps into a boat just as the half of seven, steps on shore, and for joy knocks him down.

With the same gravity of heart, the gentlemen fought their battles with more deadly weapons. At that time dueling was a recognized part of the social code. The "thirty-six commandments," arranged by a gentleman of Galway, formed a complete set of rules on all the punctilios of the duello. According to the printed rules of Galway, seconds, if desirous, may exchange shots at right angles to their principals, and, lest the gentlemen should have forgotten their mathematics, there is a diagram to explain how this right-angled fire is arranged. The pistol was a national weapon, the long, heavy dueling pistol, which was handed to the principal by his second, "the flints hammered and the feather-spring set." Some Irish gentlemen who had served in France tried to substitute the small sword for the pistol, and a dueling club was formed in Dublin—"a most agreeable and useful association"—the members of which styled themselves the "Knights of Tara," and who strove by practices in the fencing school and on the field of honor to bring the rapier into fashion again. But their practices were denounced as "frivolous" by the regular blazers, and national habits were too strong for the innovators. "Well hit, but no lives lost," was the bulletin most hoped for on the conclusion of a duel, for the kindly Irish nature recoiled from occasioning the death of a neighbor, and perhaps a friend, but wounds were glorious, and none could doubt the honor of one who had been winged on such an occasion.

A BAD TIME TO LAUGH.

Remarks on the Unattractiveness of a Boy's Mirth.

As a matter of fact a boy never should laugh at his father until he (the boy) is eighteen years of age at least. Earlier than that, according to the Minneapolis Tribune, is not safe. A boy over near the university has for several evenings stood up to eat his meals, and all because he neglected the above rule of conduct. His father takes great pride in a Hambleton colt he is raising. The old man fairly delights in putting around the stable, and he can hardly wait until that colt is four years old and trots a mile to harness in 3:05 1/2, as it surely will. The other morning the pater was fussing around in an old silk hat and equally venerable greatcoat, pitchfork in hand, and while he was working about the colt's heels the boy gave the animal its feed. The colt does not allow any familiarities while feeding, and when the old man, in a stooping position, backed up against him the colt lashed out with both feet. The man stood so near that the kick broke no bones, but he was shot as from a catapult right through the clapboards on the side of the barn. His head was driven through his tile, and when he extricated himself from the splinters the rim of his headgear hung around his neck like a ruff. He regarded the whole business as rough, and delivered an oration through his hat which the boy regarded as amusing. The youngster laughed. First he stood and laughed, then he laid down and laughed and rolled over and over and hugged himself and still laughed. But when that devoted father got clear from the wreckage he seized the nearest strap, and the boy was not smiled once since. The boy knows now that he is not big enough to laugh at his father.

A Wonderful Spinster of Old.

Spinster Annie Maria von Schurmann was the name of a woman who lived at Utrecht during the sixteenth century. She was so learned a woman that all men of science of that day considered her a marvel. She spoke German, French, English, Italian, Latin, Greek and Hebrew with equal facility and even understood the Syrian, Chaldean, Arabic and Ethiopian tongues. Astronomy, geography, philosophy and theology were her special hobbies, and she wrote many interesting pamphlets on these subjects. Aside from this she was a painter, sculptor and engraver of high degree and played and devised several musical instruments. She was held in high esteem by and corresponded with many of the prominent savants of the age, even with Elizabeth, Queen Anne of France, Elizabeth of Poland and Christine of Sweden. She died unmarried at the age of seventy-two.

Noted Doctor.

A resident of Hingham, N. J., lost a child last year, and the doctor who attended the little one during its illness was recently nominated a village trustee. The father of the child had taken a violent dislike to the doctor, and tried by every means to defeat the candidate, and when he heard that the doctor had triumphed he decorated his home and dog with wreaths and drove through the streets carrying an American flag at half-mast.

STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

The Scholar There Holds a Higher Place Than He Does in America.

"In a German's life at a German university," says a writer in the Boston Commonwealth, "if I incline to think university work is a more important factor than in the life of a student here with us; that is to say, if he does any work at all. He gives it a more prominent position in his social life than is the custom with us; he chooses his friends often from among his co-workers in a way that is rare with us; he discourses on his studies in leisure moments as few Americans would do at home; a good deal of his social life may be based upon his interest in this or that branch of science. This seems strange to us; but it is to a great extent to a German in a German university, and it is apt to be doubly so to an American. For the American cannot avail himself of the various kinds of diversion that attract the attention of the German, and often he would not desire to do so if he could, through lack of interest or lack of time. He has come to Germany for a limited time, and he wishes to make the most of it. But it is not merely that it is practically convenient for an American to keep his work constantly before his eyes.

"There is another cause which goes to account in a measure for the scholarly atmosphere. I think it will be allowed by all who have studied in Germany or lived there for a time that university work holds there a far more important place, in more ways than one, than it does with us. With a student in America, in his undergraduate days at least, college work is pretty well jostled and even put to the wall by athletics, society or a hundred other things. So it is in Germany with the majority of the university takes the place of the professional school with us, and here, even with us, work is generally given the first place. With the German student university work need not fear athletics as a rival, nor indeed much of anything except the corps or other student society, and with these corporations it is perfectly understood that each is to take its turn. For two or three years the corps has full swing; then the university.

"It is hardly worth while to go further in the matter to point out the comparative positions which scholarship holds in German civilization and in America. I am, on the whole, of opinion that in Germany the scholar is regarded with greater respect in every way than with us, and it seems to me very natural that this should be so for very many reasons. Recognizing it as a fact, one can very easily see how 'shop' should be a far more constant factor in social intercourse in Germany than here at home, and especially with an American. He himself regards his own work—and, by courtesy, that of his fellows—as a most important thing. In the society to which he finds admittance he sees that it is also most important, or at least highly honorable. A man is thus put into an attitude with respect to his work that is of great value to him."

LOSING HER ATHLETIC LEAD.

England Finds Her Gallic Neighbors Formidable Competitors.

Now that the French people are cultivating athletics of all kinds the performances of the French amateurs and professionals are attracting considerable attention in England. The victory of the French oarsmen on the Seine was a great blow to our boating men, says an English contemporary, and M. Terront's feat of riding something like three hundred and ninety-two miles on a bicycle in twenty-four hours is causing considerable apprehension in cycle circles over here. Only a couple of years ago, when Mills won the Bordeaux-Paris race, it was considered inevitable that the winner would be an Englishman and, as a matter of fact, the first Frenchman to arrive was hours later than the last Englishman. Things, however, are very different at the present moment. Terront's ride of three hundred and ninety-two miles in twenty-four hours has been beaten here by only one rider, Shorland, who did four hundred and thirteen miles in the same time. A writer in Bicycling News, however, comforts its readers by pointing out that the difference between the two men was probably greater than it appears. At the Herne Hill track, where Shorland rode, the measurement is from the inside edge, whereas at the Palais des Machines in Paris the measurement is from a distance of rather more than a yard toward the center. This would make a difference of, say, a yard a lap, so that Shorland's performance is really better than Terront's by about twenty-two and a half miles.

My Cooks.

A proud Welsh boy at school, hearing that an English duke employed six men cooks during the period that he kept open house, or rather open castle, in the north, sneered at the alleged magnificence. "My father does better than that," said the youth. "At our very last party before I left home we had twenty-four men cooks, all employed in dressing the supper." The true state of the case was revealed later, when a companion announced to his school fellows that, although the Welshman had spoken truly, the company at the supper to which he had alluded consisted of twenty-four of his near relatives, and every man tasted his own steaks—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

A PERILOUS TRIP.

On Foot Through Tartary, Turkestan and Siberia to St. Petersburg.

It may be safely asserted that not one of his Episcopal brethren has ever performed such a feat as formed an episode in the early life of the newly-appointed bishop of Norwich, says the St. James' Gazette. After serving a couple of years as curate under Dr. Hook at Leeds, Mr. Sheepshanks went out to British Columbia in 1859, when that colony was a far wilder and more isolated country than now. He did eight years of rough work, and then determined to come home for a holiday, at all events, electing to travel via Japan and China, in those days a by no means familiar route. For months he disappeared entirely from mortal ken, and his family began to entertain serious misgivings as to his fate. One evening a young Cambridge man, afterwards head-master of a well-known grammar-school, but tutor for the nonce to a Russian prince, was smoking a cigarette in his rooms in St. Petersburg, when his servant announced that a monk wanted to see him very urgently. The unknown visitor was shown up and appeared in the well-worn garb from which Brian O'Lynn derived his simple but practical sartorial notions. To his host's utter bewilderment this uncouth being addressed him in refined English, and presently explained that he was a brother Cantab desirous of securing his good offices. The man, in short, was Rev. John Sheepshanks, who, having landed some six months before near the mouth of the Amoor river, had made his way alone and on foot through Tartary, Turkestan and Siberia to the banks of the Neva.

OUT IN THE COLD.

Kept Warm by Love Alone, and Not Any Too Warm Either.

The steps leading to the platform of a railway car are not supposed to be a very pleasant place for a society young lady and gentleman to ride for any considerable distance, especially when the train is running at the rate of forty miles an hour on a cold, dark night.

But this is what recently happened to such a couple all the way from Ballston to Saratoga, says the Albany Evening Journal, and the probable outcome of the incident will be an after-Easter marriage in high life.

The couple in question had gone to Ballston to take tea with a mutual friend, and to return by the nine p. m. train. "Being a little late in reaching the depot, and finding the train under motion, by desperate effort the young woman gained the steps to the rear platform of the last car, and the young man followed her.

The train was now moving at rapid speed, and the young couple, carefully clinging to the railing, started to ascend the platform and seek safety and more comfort on the inside of the car. But they soon discovered that they were on the steps of a vestibule sleeping car, and that the door opening into the vestibule was locked.

A seven miles' ride in this uncomfortable position was the necessity which stared them in the face. They had to stand up all the way and to hold closely to each other and to the railing, or the jolting of the train might have thrown them off.

STORES ON SHIPBOARD.

Passengers Will Soon Be Able to Get What They Need in Mid-ocean.

The steamship men are talking of adopting another wrinkle. "It is a capital idea," said the originator, who, according to the New York Evening World, manages one of the biggest lines running between the Mersey and New York.

"It is our intention to establish a counter on every one of our ships. The department will be in charge of a landsman and an assistant, the latter a petty officer on board. It will be necessary to select a landsman, because sailor men know very little about notions counters.

"Everything to be found in a first-class dry goods store will be put on sale at this counter; everything, I say, with the possible exception of the latest fangle in bonnets and trunks.

"We'll run a full line and sell as good and as cheap as any firm on shore. The time has gone by when passengers have to be inconvenienced through an oversight in having forgotten to pack away shoe buttons, a particular kind of glove, a hair brush, a hand glass or any other article that makes human nature kiff and good.

"No, we won't have any special sales, but we'll have silks and gingham in abundance, that the ladies may have a chance to while away the monotony of the voyage. It's a big scheme, and it will be a great boon to our patrons when it is fully established."

Too Much for the Parson.

A Scotch clergyman, much addicted to snuff, resolved to abandon the habit and preached a sermon against it. Some little time afterward, during the course of a sermon on another subject, one of the elders sitting immediately under the pulpit and within reach of the preacher, took a comfortable pinch, which so sorely tried the minister's self denial that he stretched out his hand and, seizing the box, thus addressed the astonished elder: "After the sermon that I so lately preached against the vice of snuffing, how can you venture, sir, to do this (tapping the lid), and this (opening the box), and this (taking a copious pinch), and then handing the box back to its owner."

DISCARDED BY THREE STATES.

The Original No Man's Land Lay Between Maryland and Delaware.

When one speaks to you of No Man's land, don't be so sure that he means to refer you to that strip of sand prairie at the far end of the Indian territory, otherwise "the Panhandle." The original No Man's land is a little tongue of real estate extending a few miles south of the Mason and Dixon line, between the states of Maryland and Delaware. Occasionally some one starts the story that the above-mentioned tract is, properly speaking, a part of no state—that is a scrap or left-over piece of the United States where no one owns the land upon which he resides. On the maps the land is usually accredited to the state of Pennsylvania, but high legal authority says that the claim is very vague and shadowy. This triangular bit of territory was marked off in a curious manner, as related by the Philadelphia Press. The eastern boundary of Maryland was early determined, but the southern boundary of Pennsylvania was long a matter of dispute. Finally Mason and Dixon began their survey, starting at the eastern boundary of Maryland, proceeding westward. At the same time the northern boundary of Delaware was declared to be a semicircle, the center of which was New Castle. In surveying this semicircle it was found that the circumference did not touch the boundary of Maryland at its junction with the Pennsylvania line. Thus this three-cornered bit of land was actually left over, discarded by three states and finally attached to Pennsylvania for judicial purposes.

OLD DAYS IN WALL STREET.

Terms That Were Familiar to the Men on "Change Fifty Years Ago.

An old Wall street man, long since retired, speaking of the numerous changes in the manners and customs of the stock exchange, according to the New York Tribune, said to the writer: "The lams that we have in the street in those days were called flunkies when I was on 'change, some forty or fifty years ago. A flunky we regarded as a man who, deceived by appearances, went into the market without any knowledge of it and generally lost all he had.

"We have had bulls and bears ever since I can remember, but the familiar terms bull-backers and bear-traps I have not heard in a good many years. They were the moneyed men, the big speculators who combined with each other for the purpose of cornering the market; men such as Keene and Gould, Drew, Commodore Vanderbilt and Jacob Little. In those days the brokers used to play lovingly among themselves for the purpose of keeping up appearances. When they had no customers on whom to practice they would make large transactions, which, by mutual understanding, were not to be fulfilled, and when the game was out the securities were thrown back on the market. These transactions, often published in the commercial newspaper, went forth to the world as the evidences of value and the condition of the money market to deceive the unwary. The present management of the stock market renders such transactions impossible. Besides, the papers of to-day would refuse to publish them."

SOME ANCIENT MESSAGES.

Records of Canaanite Appeals for Help Against the Invading Israelites.

The contents of that wonderful treasury of antique records discovered in 1887 by a peasant woman near the ruins of the ancient Arslino in upper Egypt have now been laid before the public in Maj. Conder's work on the Tel Amarna tablets, comprising a translation of the text, with introduction and notes. Inscribed on clay tablets, subsequently baked into brick, and written in Aramaic, the ancient language of Syria, in cuneiform characters, we have here, says the London Tablet, nothing less than a series of dispatches sent to the Egyptian foreign office about 1480 B. C. from the protected of tributary kings of Canaan imploring assistance against various invasions. The most interesting are the letters from the king of Jerusalem and other chiefs of southern Palestine, for in them we can trace the dismay and alarm created by the advance of Joshua and the Hebrews, called "Abiri," and "People of the Desert." A very striking passage occurs in one of the dispatches of the fugitive monarch, apparently after the battle of Ajalon, in which, seeking as it were, to apologize for his defeat, he speaks of the enemy as "sorcerers," doubtless in allusion to the miracles of Joshua. The date of the exodus is also shifted back to that assumed by earlier Biblical exponents, while the contrary theory of Dr. Brugsch, too hastily accepted as conclusively established, is overthrown.

Antique Church Plots.

St. Peter's Episcopal church in Albany has a silver communion service one hundred and seventy-eight years old which is a companion set to that held for the descendants of the Mohawks by a clergyman in Canada. It seems that Queen Anne sent two services over, one for the Mohawks then living in the New York colony and the other for St. Peter's, Albany. The Mohawk service followed the Indians into exile, and has been carefully preserved by the persons to whom it has been intrusted by the councils of chiefs from time to time.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JULY 22, 1903.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mrs. Ann Sommers and her grandson George went to Mono Mills on Wednesday's Bodie stage to spend the summer.

Electrician McCallum, of the Standard Com. dynamo on Green creek, came down yesterday to meet his wife and three children, who arrived from Reno on Thursday evening. They have taken rooms in the Bryant building.

Assessor Welch and wife returned to Bodie on Tuesday.

BASEBALL.—The Inyo Register says that the people of Bodie propose having baseball games during the coming District Fair. It is proposed that each Club put up \$50, so at least \$270 would be in the purse, and if enough Clubs would compete, it would be increased to \$360 or \$450. Fine grounds will be provided for the games. Here is a chance for our able bodied Club of Bridgeport, which recently defeated the Bodie Club, to practice little and reap the purse.

Good Work.—Otto Larson, to whom the Antelope road has been leased, has five men at work putting it in splendid condition, better than at any time since it was built. He has removed many of the big rocks that were a nuisance in navigation, on that road for so many years, and he expects to make it as smooth as a race track. There will be no more grumbling over the payment of a reasonable toll.

IMPROVING.—Miss Ella Ward, who sustained a concussion of the brain by being thrown from a wagon on the 3d, while coming down from the Ward mine, is steadily improving under the treatment of Dr. Clark Sinclair, who has watched the case very closely. She is able to sit up awhile every day.

THE SONORA ROAD. It is said, has been repaired to the summit above the old Leavitt Station, so we may soon begin to look for the fruit peddlers. If they bring the usual trashy stuff, we hope our people will sit down on them and make them go further and lose more. They have imposed on us enough.

WARD MINE.—Work, which was suspended on account of the serious accident to wife and daughter of Mr. Ward, has been resumed at the Ward mine. The mill will be put in running order at once and the mine put on a paying foundation. The Ward promises to be a valuable mine.

OPERATED ON.—Judge W. H. Virden, who has been in San Francisco six weeks on account of his injured eye, had an operation performed on it a few days since, but the oculists cannot yet determine what the result will be. His many friends hope to hear that the operation will prove beneficial.

A HARD TRIP.—L. Jones, of Oakland, arrived here yesterday via Yosemite Valley, from which locality he had a perilous trip, having lost his horse, saddle, etc., in one of the mountain streams. He went on to Toiyabe, on his way East.

INDIGNITY.—The Board of Supervisors at its last meeting allowed bills to the amount of \$1,399 for the care of the indigents of this county. This does not include the salary of the County Physician. Of the above amount \$459 was for the hospital at Bodie.

SHOWERS.—This valley had a light thunder shower on Thursday, but not enough rain fell to lay the dust. It rained Bodie-ward yesterday afternoon, and some parts of the county may get a shower this afternoon.

THE FIRST.—W. Radley was up from Antelope on Thursday with raspberries and large English currants, the first of the season, and they went off like hot cakes and honey in January.

A BARBAIN.—Anybody wishing to buy a new first-class sewing machine can get a bargain at the Cassinella-Thorn office, on easy cash payments, or for grain, hay or wool.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Bott will hold services at the School House tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

WISDOM IN HIS?—George W. Achille, of Pittsburgh, Pa., wants information of the whereabouts of Enos W. Pratt, formerly of Mono county, California.

HAVING.—Bridgeport farmers will commence cutting hay on Monday next. The crop will be a fair one.

FIREWORKS.—Russell's, Frank Dotson's and May's big teams arrived from Carson this week.

Several Indian families, who spent the winter at Sonora, arrived home this week, much to the delight of Pigeon social circles.

ON DRY.—That we are soon to have a couple of weddings.

We have had hot weather this week.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The following Claims were presented, and allowed for the amounts set opposite the respective names:

NAME. NATURE OF CLAIM. AMT. ALLOWED.

J. H. Shaskan, election services, \$ 5 00 5 00

Corneille Richards, visiting school, 72 10 72 10

C. H. Curran, election services, 7 50 7 50

R. M. & A. C. Folger, printing, 82 50 82 50

A. V. Morgan, 156 00 156 00

A. Carlsale & Co., stationery and books, 50 25 50 25

S. L. McCarty, services on Board of Education, 14 00 14 00

Edna Mack, services on Board of Education, 18 00 18 00

J. M. Hays, services on Board of Education, 10 25 10 25

J. J. Kelly, jailer at Bodie, and board of prisoners, 122 00 122 00

George Delany, Justice fees, 22 00 22 00

P. E. Russell, stamps, 1 00 1 00

M. O'Brien, Constable fees, 11 10 11 10

A. F. Bryant, rebate on license, 21 00 21 00

G. L. Hayes, expenses on trip, etc., 19 50 19 50

Mrs. G. H. Bump, repairing flag, 1 50 1 50

J. J. Welch, preparing military roll, 15 25 15 25

A. L. Butterfield, supplies for Lundy Jail, 25 00 25 00

Paul House, supplies for Lundy Jail, 15 00 15 00

J. W. E. Townsend, printing, 7 00 7 00

J. H. Hayes, repairing engine and roof, 150 00 150 00

D. Hays & Bro., balance on paint for Court House, 45 55 45 55

D. E. Simpson, rebate on double taxation, 5 25 5 25

J. D. Murphy, services on Board of Education, etc., 27 50 27 50

M. F. Hays, repairing Jail house, etc., 22 35 22 35

J. A. Brown, supplies for county, 111 07 111 07

M. F. Bump, balance on painting Court House, 480 00 480 00

M. Ryan, services as Janitor, 50 00 50 00

SALARY FUND.

Wm. Calnan, salary and mileage as Supervisor, 45 00 45 00

N. W. Boyd, salary and mileage as Supervisor, 24 00 24 00

A. Arrid, salary and mileage as Supervisor, 21 00 21 00

H. A. Pitts, salary and mileage as Supervisor, 41 00 41 00

W. F. Hays, salary and mileage as Supervisor, 45 40 45 40

BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

James Logan, labor on road, 222 00 222 00

MONROE TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

Wm. Vance, labor on road, 99 50 99 50

Thos. Coyne, 10 00 10 00

BODIE TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

J. E. Lockwood, labor on road, 167 50 167 50

John Stenderup, 181 00 181 00

H. A. Leslie, 15 00 15 00

F. B. Deane, lumber for road, 12 50 12 50

ANTLOPE TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

J. F. Owens, labor on road, 104 00 104 00

Wm. Boardman, lumber for road, 30 72 30 72

BANYON TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

P. Geelhood, labor on road, 21 00 21 00

W. Heckman, 82 50 82 50

HOSPITAL FUND.

W. E. Reading, supplies for poor, 65 45 65 45

N. J. Ballabury, 11 00 11 00

C. Sinclair, medicine for indigent, 2 50 2 50

J. W. Patterson, care of indigent, 20 00 20 00

Donnelly & John, beef for poor, 19 98 19 98

H. Boone, supplies for poor, 141 06 141 06

Karman & Rickard, 25 00 25 00

Jamies Todkill, 28 18 28 18

Mrs. J. Pitts, board of P. Nye, 27 00 27 00

Board of Indigents, 61 01 61 01

Mrs. M. A. Heerde, 420 00 420 00

F. A. Keables, County Physician, 168 90 168 90

Board adjourns sine die.

HENRY A. FITTS, Chairman.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

OUR DISTRICT FAIR.

At a meeting of the Directors of Agricultural District No. 18, held at Independence on the 7th, a committee was appointed to revise the premium list for the coming Fair in the Inyo Index, Independent and Register, and Bridgeport Chronical-Union, and to procure 1000 copies of the premium list in pamphlet form, and such other printing as may be deemed expedient. Directors Love, Connelly and Allen were appointed a Committee to rent the Pavilion and make all necessary arrangements for the Fair at Bishop.

After considerable discussion it was decided that the District Association shall have charge of the Fair, and that the races be given under the auspices of the Eastern Slope Land & Stock Association. The Finance Committee was authorized to make arrangements to procure a loan of \$3000 to pay off all premiums at the coming Fair.

The people of Inyo are seemingly taking much interest in this matter, and the exposition will undoubtedly be a good one, and we hope Mono will be better represented this year. We have no political campaigns to keep people at home, and if the weather does not retard operations our harvesting will be over, and our farmers can take an outing and attend the Fair. It is expected there will be excellent racing this year.

The Mason Valley Tidings says that two ranch hands, at Hutton's, Smith's Valley, named Drose and Murphy had a row, and the former plunged a knife into the side of latter, inflicting a fearful wound; he then prodded him through the right breast with a pitchfork. Murphy was not expected to live through the day.

The Inyo Index is six years old, having entered its seventh volume. It is an excellent local paper, and Bro. Craig has made it one of the permanent and principal institutions of Inyo county.

Richard Gelatt, late owner of the Antelope, Wellington and Genoa stage lines, has located in San Jose, where he has a lively stable.

The score of a baseball game at Brenham, Texas, was 11 to 11. That beats the Bodie and Bridgeport teams on the Fourth.

DECIDEDLY SHAKY.

A trembling hand, an uncertain step, edginess, indicated by restless shifting from one place or posture to another, usually mental annoyance at unexpected noises, are among the indications of extreme nervousness. These seem trivial, but the health of men and women is in this condition is "decidedly shaky." Habit is to be overcome, and the nervous system must be brought back to its normal condition. To build the nervous system of a person, through the use of an impaired power of sleeping at night, is a most difficult task. A guarantee of this is the "Bottle of Bitter," which restores the system to its normal condition, and gives the system a permanent regular basis, thus restoring the body's equilibrium, which is lost by a grain of strength and nerve tranquility. For kidney complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia, frequent nervousness, and all other ailments, it is without a peer. Three daily take a wineglassful.

TO REPUBLICANS.

Charles Henry Smith, the talented editor of the Philadelphia Press, attended the recent convention of Republican clubs at Baraboga, N. Y., and made a stirring speech, which is well worthy a perusal. He said:

"This is undoubtedly the hour for the manly, courageous and resolute reassertion of the Republican faith. In no time to come will we be able to afford to falter or hesitate. As a Republican, I was never more firmly convinced than now. A year ago the country was radiant with the sunshine of unparalleled prosperity. Had Republican rule continued the reign of prosperity would have remained unbroken. But a part of the people, in the very intensification of a successful regime, they did not estimate, blindly and madly struck for a change, and they have got it. The Republican party left the country in the full flush of the greatest prosperity it has ever enjoyed, and four months of Democratic rule have plunged it into the deepest depression it has known for 20 years."

With this battle before us, the Republican party has a mission scarcely less important than when it abolished slavery and saved the Union. For this mighty struggle it needs no new creed. It has only to broaden its old and time-honored principles to meet new situations and new occasions, and to follow them with undiminished courage. It will stand for protection, which is the defense of labor and the support of home industry. It will stand for reciprocity, which aims at commercial expansion upon the sound business principles of mutual interest. It will stand by the doctrine that American primary must be respected in the American hemisphere, and that when the American flag rightfully goes up on a territory essential to our security it must not be hauled down. It will stand by its policy for the revival of American ships under the American flag. In a word, it will stand by its broad, instructive, reverberating Americanism which, since Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward has found its greatest embodiment and illustration in the work of Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine."

LOOKING FOR MINES.

In the last few days quite a number of men have arrived from Nevada, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico silver mining districts to see what opportunity they can find for investment in gold mining.

The silver situation is such that most of the white metal mines have closed down, and their owners are now looking for gold mines to help them out.

There are any number of quartz and drift mines in this State that need only the application of a little capital and pluck to be made to yield handsomely. Many old mines that were abandoned years ago because they did not yield their hundreds of dollars of ore to the top, are now being reopened, and the probability is that by another year there will be more mining going on from Trinity to Mariposa than has been witnessed in the last twenty-five years.

Recently Alvin Hayes and another capitalist bought the old Oro Fino property near Shingle Springs, El Dorado county, and it is said they have now, or will soon have 300 men at work.

The quartz mining fever appears to be booming, and California seems to be on the verge of a new gold-digging and gold-producing era.—Sacramento Record-Union.

A recent test, by the Government, of nickel steel armor plate was very successful, and of it, Commodore Simpson said:

"The tests to-day demonstrate that the United States makes the best armor in the world, and makes it much cheaper than other nations are able to produce it. We pay for the addition of the nickel to the steel plate half a cent a pound, or \$11 90 a ton. Mr. Roosevelt of the Cruise Works, who was with us to-day, tells me that the French Government pays \$140 a ton for the addition of nickel."

There are forty-seven Chinese temples in the United States, valued at \$69,000, and claiming 100,000 worshippers. Forty of the temples are in California, four in New York, two in Idaho and one in Oregon.

The Inyo Register says that the suits of the Academic Association to recover the unpaid original subscriptions, are to come up for trial, on appeal from Justice's Court, before Judge Arnot, of Alpine, on Tuesday next.

The Annual Nevada Conference of the M. E. Church will be held on August 23d, at Truckee.

Inyo has accepted its new stone building at Independence for the safe keeping of its public records.

The Calaveras Prospect says a fourteen-foot ledge of almost specimen gold rock has been struck near San Andreas.

The Supervisors of the new county of Riverside have refused to issue licenses for the sale of liquor in saloons.

The German Emperor got his Army bill passed, and is doubtless happier over it than many of his subjects will be.

Jesus Gomez died recently at Flagstaff, A. T., from a skull bite.

Utah's Odd Minerals.

The mountains and valleys of Utah are perfect magazines of odd minerals, some found only sparingly in other places, while a great many kinds are plentiful there that are found in no other locality on the globe. "Tentite," a soft, resinous substance found in quantities in the Bear River mountains, was unknown to the mineralogist prior to 1890, and is even now wholly unknown in other quarters of the earth. Experts who have given it thorough tests are of the opinion that it will finally become a member of the finest quality. "Osokerite," a species of natural mineral wax, a rarity elsewhere, is found in large quantities in this locality of queer mineral substances. It is an acid and waterproof, and makes the finest insulating material known. "Gileadite," another variety of mineral wax, contains eighty per cent. of carbon or asphalt in its pure form. The Utah vein is almost three feet wide and a mile in length.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Inspector. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 108 Wall St., N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

A PASTE of mud applied to an insect sting will quickly allay the pain.

WHEN you do the weekly sweeping wipe up the matting with salt and water.

A PEEK of charcoal placed in the pot will prevent any odor when cooking cabbage.

OPENING canned fruit an hour or two before using, that it may regain the excluded oxygen, improves the flavor.

A PAN of boiling vinegar on the stove will add greatly in counteracting the disagreeable odors that arise from cooking.

SKIMMED milk makes hard-wood floors, stained ones and oil-cloths look shiny. A woolen cloth should be used to wipe up the floor with.

WHEN preparing potatoes to fry, slice thin, have the grease hot before putting them in the skillet, then sprinkle a little flour over them when frying.

NEWSPAPERS wet thoroughly and crumpled up are excellent to sweep a carpet with, making it look bright, and with far less trouble than it is to wipe it with a damp cloth.

NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS.

THE Pekin Gazette is the oldest journal in the world. It dates from the eighteenth century.

THE earliest newspaper was published in Venice and called Gazzetta from the name of the coin for which it was sold.

THE sultan of Turkey not only has a rigid censorship of the press, but he has ordered that no newspapers be published until the afternoon, so the censors will not have to forego their morning nap in order to supervise them.

A COMPLETE translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy" was exhibited at the Paris exhibition in 1889, the volume being so tiny that it measured less than half an inch square. It comprised 14,328 verses and was contained in 800 pages.

THERE has been discovered a German book printed at Philadelphia and dated 1705, twenty years after the settlement of Philadelphia's suburb of Germantown and thirty years earlier than the date hitherto assigned to the first printing of a German work in Philadelphia.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

SOME successful attempts to purify sewage with electricity have been made in France and England.

COL. W. H. GILDER intends to undertake another arctic expedition with the magnetic instead of the geographic pole as the object of his search.

It is estimated that the total amount of light given by the electric plant that will be used to illuminate the world's fair grounds will be equal to that given by 11,500,000 standard candles.

It is reported that a considerable freight business is being carried on by an electric road in Maryland, operating eighteen miles of tracks in a good farming country which is not reached by steam roads. The cars used have a capacity of five tons.

VALUABLE POSSESSIONS.

A WOMAN in Almont, Mich., wears a pair of earrings which has been in the possession of her family one hundred years.

Mrs. JAMES PIERCE, of Waukegan, Ind., owns a Bible which is said to have been used at the marriage of Potemkin.

A JERSEY CITY man is reported to be the proud possessor of 3,000 door-knobs, and a Philadelphia gentleman has his house decorated with various sizes and patterns of cast-off horseshoes.

D. O. HALL, of Sparksburg, Crawford county, Pa., has one of the finest coin collections in the state. It comprises over 6,000 pieces and contains a coin of each of the twelve Caesars, said to be the only complete series in the United States.

IT NEVER PAYS.

TO RUN in debt for luxuries. TO MARRY for money or social position.

TO go wrong with the hope that good may come.

TO rob the stomach, to put fine clothes on the back.

TO send the children into the street to secure quiet in the parlor.

TO be in private what you would be ashamed to have known is public.

TO try to get the best of money that ought to be used in obtaining good reading matter for the children.—Ram's Horn.

NOTED IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND pays \$2.50 for a box of California oranges.

NEARLY 1,000 children are born yearly in London workhouses.

IN England no town is technically a city unless it is the seat of a bishop's see.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges, Stationery, etc., etc.



